

# Course Material

## OpenSolver

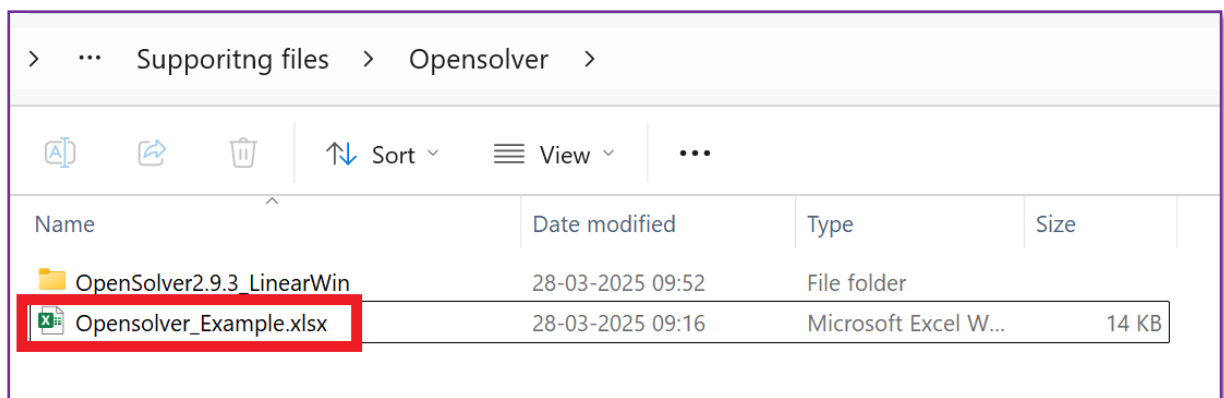
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### Installation

#### Sign Up/Log In:

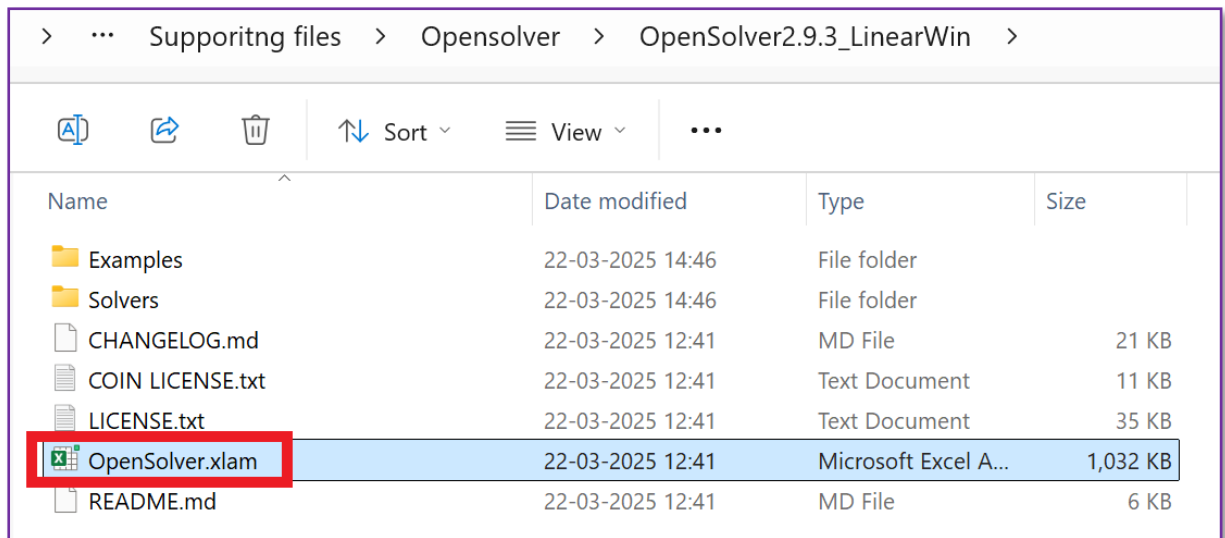
1. Download the [OpenSolver](#) folder from the shared Google Drive.
2. Open the **Opensolver\_Example.xlsx** file. The case study details are provided in the **Objective** sheet for reference. Review it carefully to understand the problem statement.



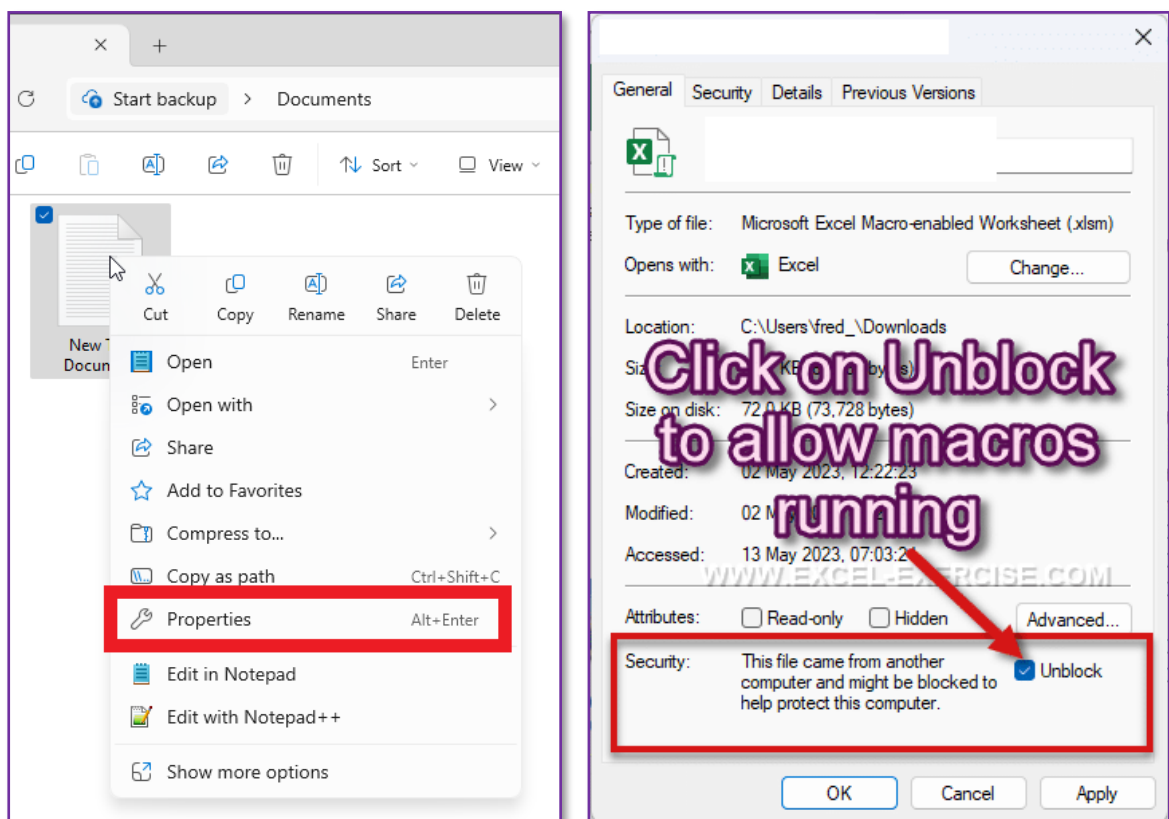
<b>Opensolver Case Study</b>			
ABC Ltd is a manufacturer of customized furniture. They have received orders from three different customers: X, Y, and Z for 4500, 3200, and 2300 units of a specific furniture model.			
ABC Ltd has two warehouses:			
Warehouse 1 has a stock of 6000 units			
Warehouse 2 has a stock of 4000 units			
The cost of shipping per unit (in ₹) to each customer from each warehouse is given below. Determine the optimal distribution of units from each warehouse to minimize total shipping costs.			
<b>Shipping Cost Table (in ₹ per unit)</b>			
	Customer X	Customer Y	Customer Z
Warehouse 1	₹ 12.50	₹ 10.80	₹ 15.00
Warehouse 2	₹ 11.90	₹ 10.50	₹ 14.80

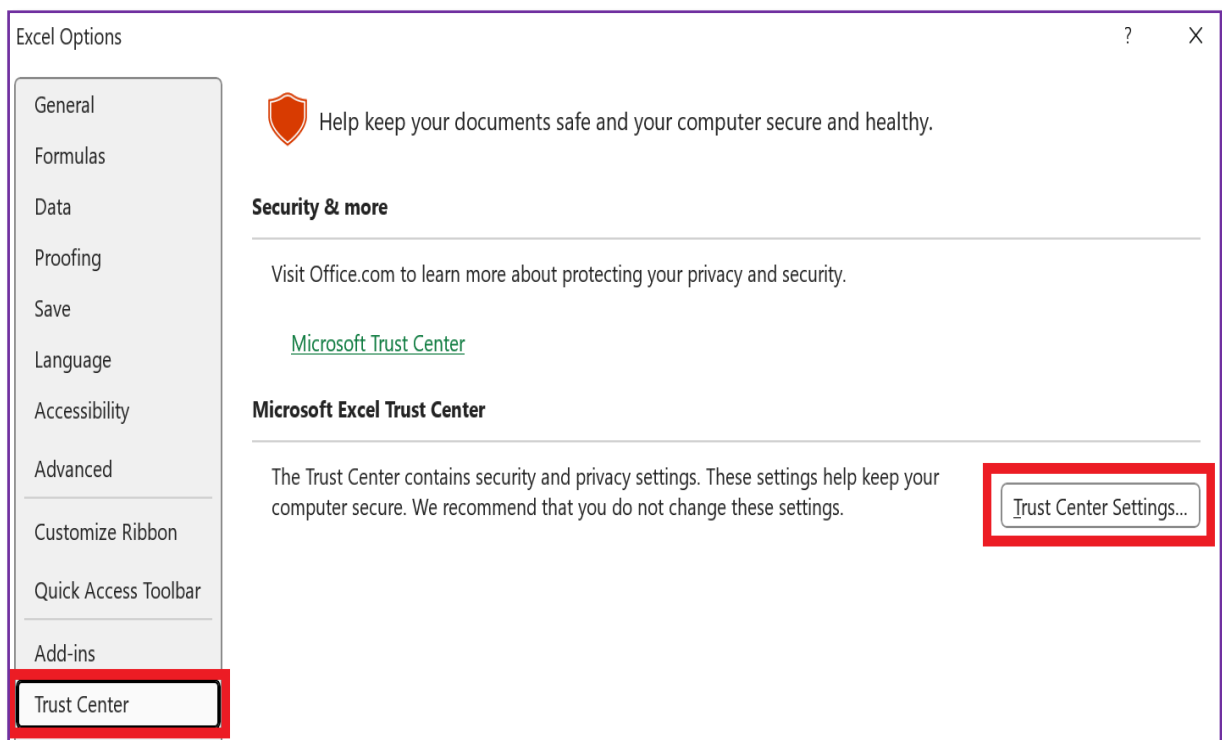
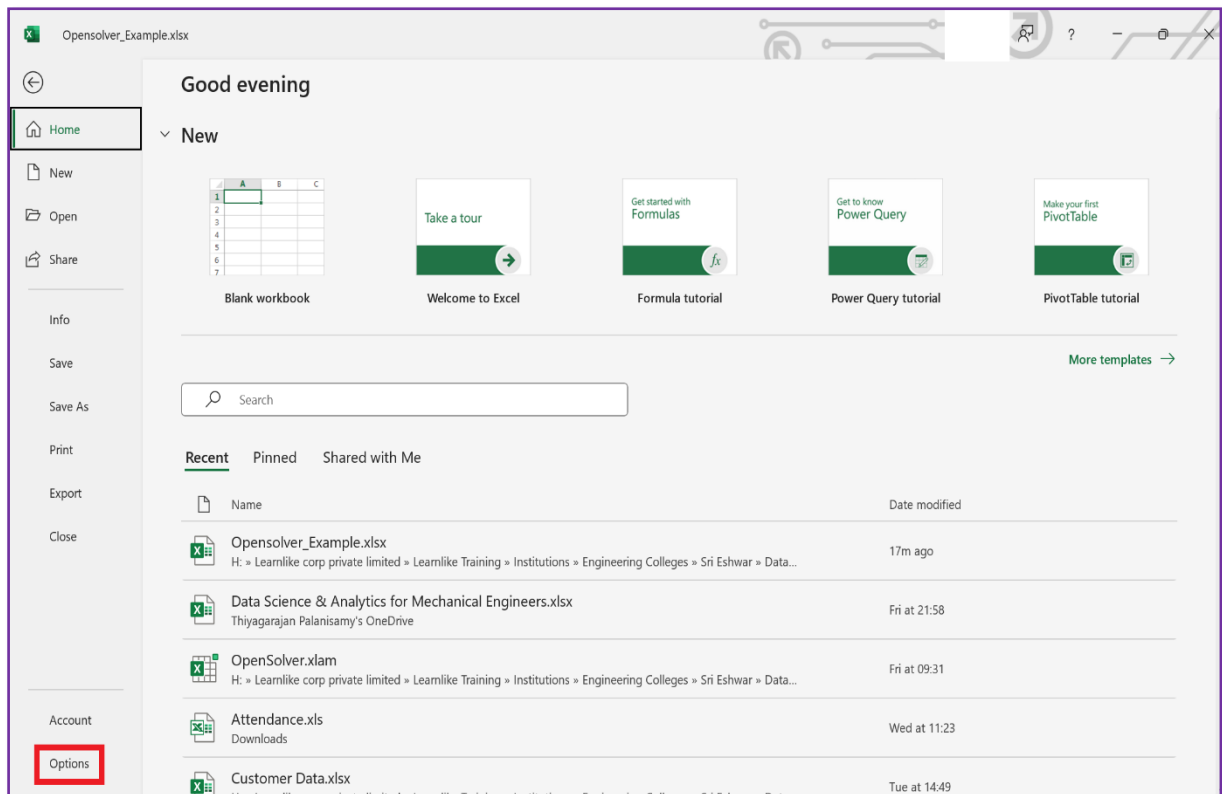
Objective Training Solution +

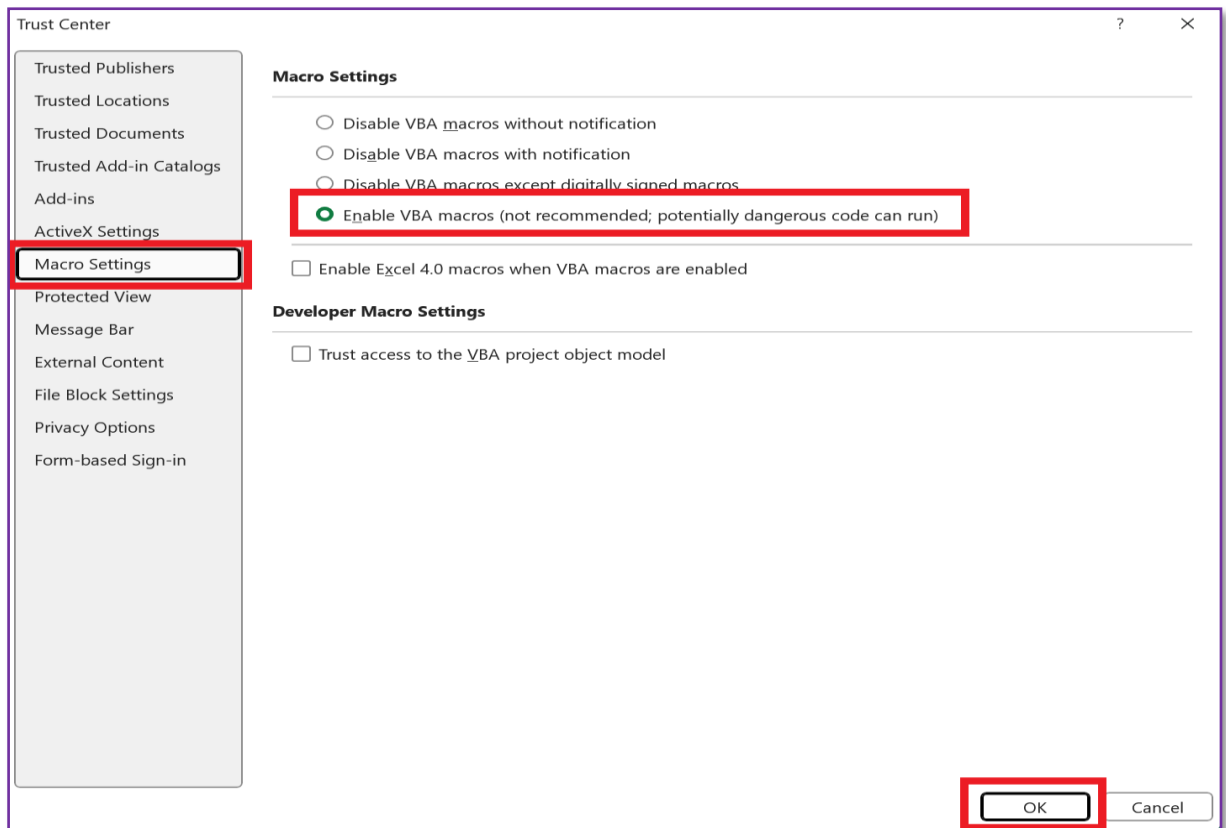
3. Double click on the **OpenSolver.xlam** to run the macro.



4. If any error is encountered while running the macro use the following methods to resolve. Right-click on the macro file, select **Properties**, and check **Unblock** under the **General** tab. After unblocking, open Excel, go to **File** → **Options** → **Trust Center** → **Trust Center Settings** → **Macro Settings**, and select **Enable all macros** to run the OpenSolver add-in.

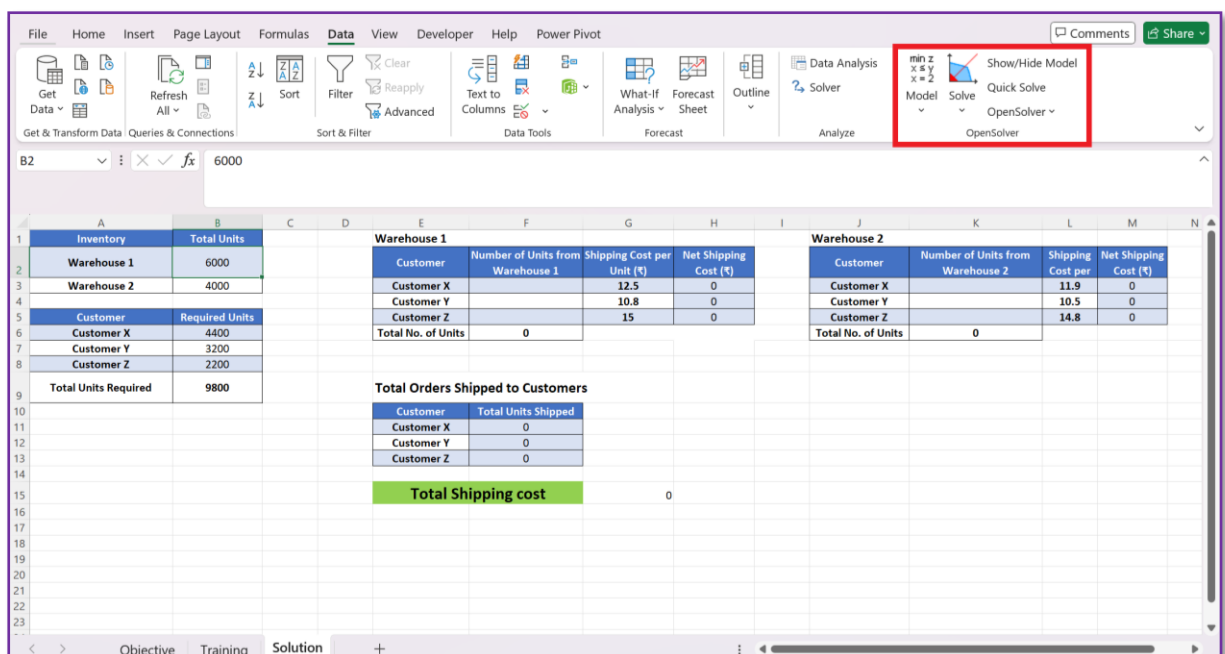




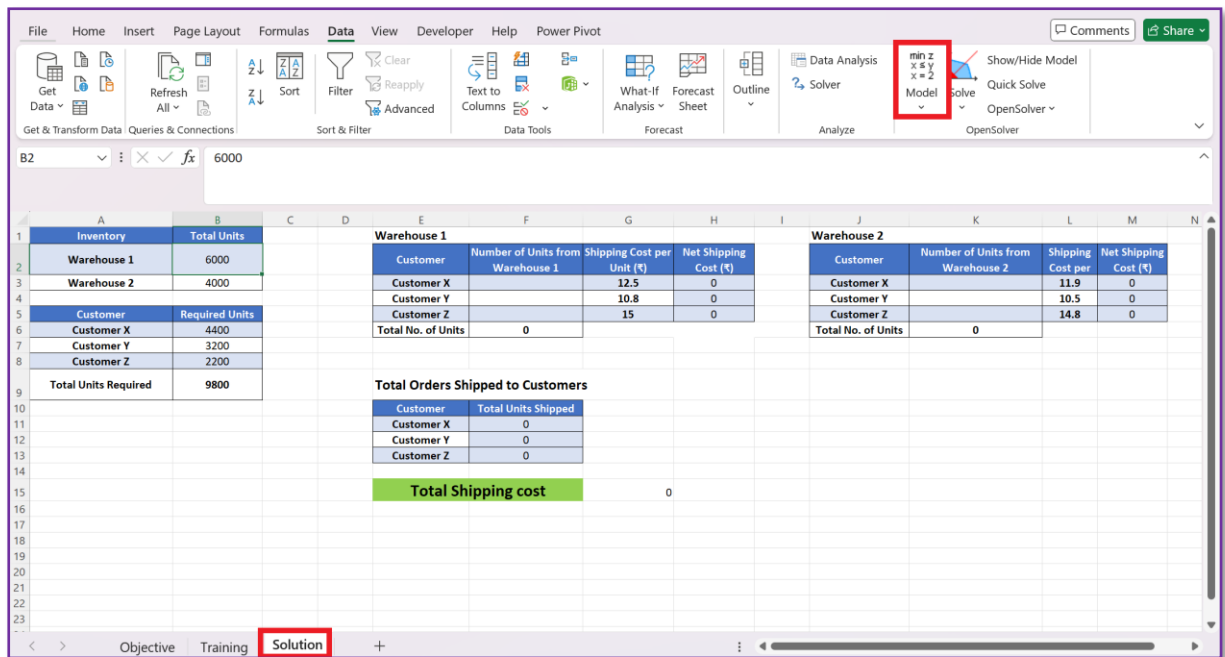


## OpenSolver – User guide

1. Go to the **Data** tab in Excel and check if the OpenSolver add-in is activated.

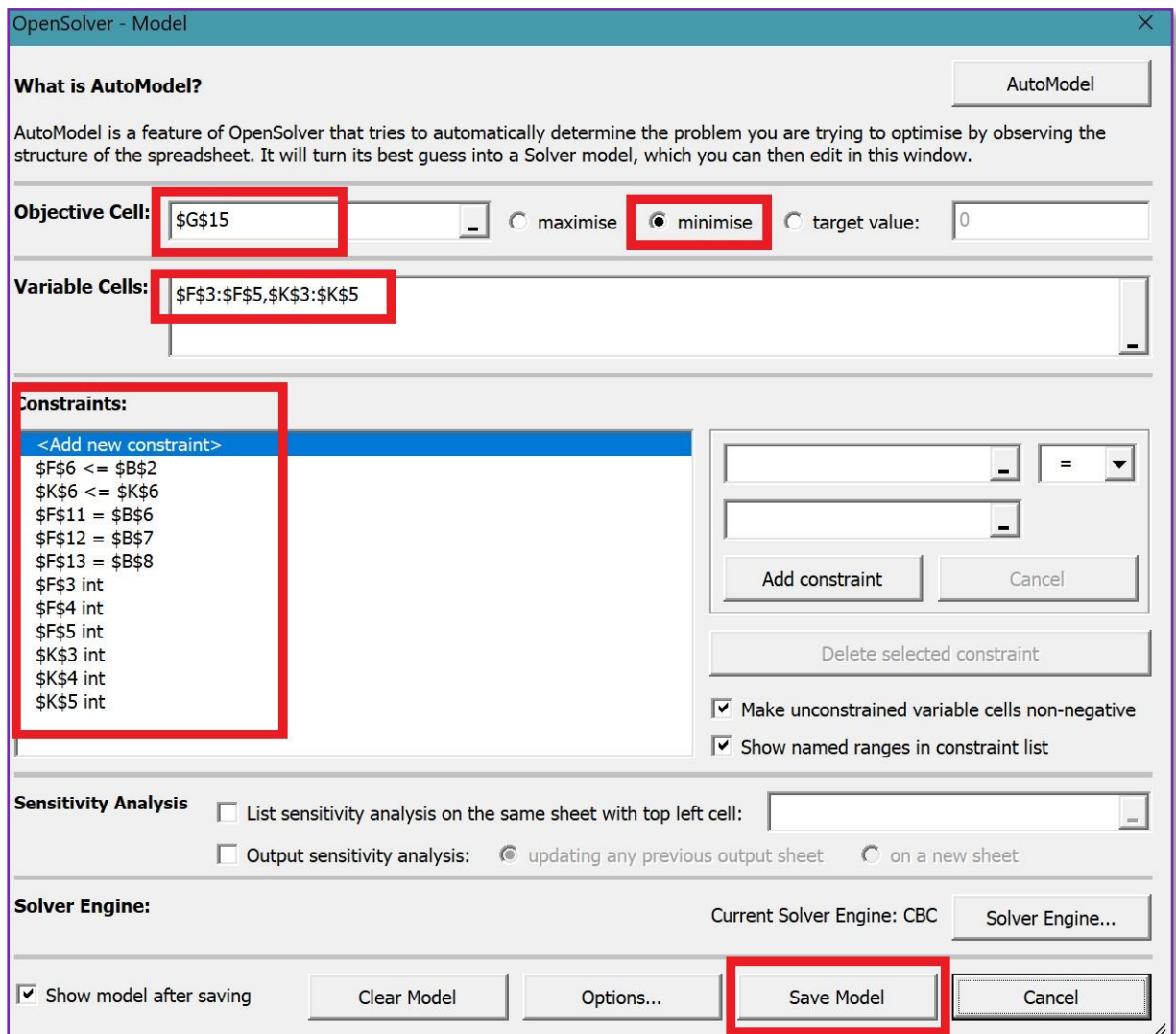


2. All calculations have been pre-set in the **Solution** sheet. Navigate to this sheet and click on **Model** to add constraints for the OpenSolver calculation. Ensure that all constraints are added exactly as shown in the provided screenshot, then click on **Save Model** once done.



The spreadsheet displays a linear programming model for shipping costs. The 'Data' tab is active, and the 'min z' button in the 'Data Analysis' group is highlighted with a red box. The model includes data for two warehouses and three customers, with the objective of minimizing shipping costs.

Inventory		Warehouse 1		Warehouse 2	
Customer	Required Units	Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 1	Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 2
Warehouse 1	6000	Customer X	12.5	Customer X	11.9
Warehouse 2	4000	Customer Y	10.8	Customer Y	10.5
Customer X	4400	Customer Z	15	Customer Z	14.8
Customer Y	3200	Total No. of Units	0	Total No. of Units	0
Customer Z	2200				
Total Units Required	9800				



The OpenSolver - Model dialog box shows the configuration for the linear programming model. The 'Objective Cell' is set to \$G\$15, 'minimise' is selected, and 'Variable Cells' are set to \$F\$3:\$F\$5, \$K\$3:\$K\$5. The 'Constraints' list includes various inequalities and integer constraints. The 'Save Model' button is highlighted with a red box.

**What is AutoModel?**

AutoModel is a feature of OpenSolver that tries to automatically determine the problem you are trying to optimise by observing the structure of the spreadsheet. It will turn its best guess into a Solver model, which you can then edit in this window.

**Objective Cell:** \$G\$15 ☐ maximise ☒ minimise ☐ target value: 0

**Variable Cells:** \$F\$3:\$F\$5, \$K\$3:\$K\$5

**Constraints:**

- <Add new constraint>
- \$F\$6 <= \$B\$2
- \$K\$6 <= \$K\$6
- \$F\$11 = \$B\$6
- \$F\$12 = \$B\$7
- \$F\$13 = \$B\$8
- \$F\$3 int
- \$F\$4 int
- \$F\$5 int
- \$K\$3 int
- \$K\$4 int
- \$K\$5 int

**Sensitivity Analysis**

☐ List sensitivity analysis on the same sheet with top left cell:

☐ Output sensitivity analysis: ☒ updating any previous output sheet ☐ on a new sheet

**Solver Engine:** Current Solver Engine: CBC

☒ Show model after saving

3. The Model Preview will be displayed, allowing you to verify all constraints. Click on **Solve** to execute the OpenSolver calculation.

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Get Data Refresh All Sort Filter Clear Reapply Advanced Text to Columns What-If Analysis Forecast Outline Solver Data Analysis min z x ≤ y x = z Show/Hide Model Solve Quick Solve OpenSolver

Get & Transform Data Queries & Connections Sort & Filter Data Tools Forecast Analyze OpenSolver

K3

Inventory		Warehouse 1		Warehouse 2	
Customer	Required Units	Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 1	Shipping Cost per Unit (₹)	Net Shipping Cost (₹)
Warehouse 1	6000	Customer X		12.5	0
Warehouse 2	4000	Customer Y		10.8	0
Customer X	4400	Customer Z		15	0
Customer Y	3200	Total No. of Units	0		
Customer Z	2200				
Total Units Required	9800				

**Total Orders Shipped to Customers**

Customer	Total Units Shipped
Customer X	0
Customer Y	0
Customer Z	0

**Total Shipping cost** min 0

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K3

Inventory		Warehouse 1		Warehouse 2	
Customer	Required Units	Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 1	Shipping Cost per Unit (₹)	Net Shipping Cost (₹)
Warehouse 1	6000	Customer X		12.5	0
Warehouse 2	4000	Customer Y		10.8	0
Customer X	4400	Customer Z		15	0
Customer Y	3200	Total No. of Units	0		
Customer Z	2200				
Total Units Required	9800				

**Total Orders Shipped to Customers**

Customer	Total Units Shipped
Customer X	0
Customer Y	0
Customer Z	0

**Total Shipping cost** min 0

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Get Data Refresh All Sort Filter Clear Reapply Advanced Text to Columns What-If Analysis Forecast Outline Solver Data Analysis min z x ≤ y x = z Show/Hide Model Solve Quick Solve OpenSolver

Get & Transform Data Queries & Connections Sort & Filter Data Tools Forecast Analyze OpenSolver

K3 4000

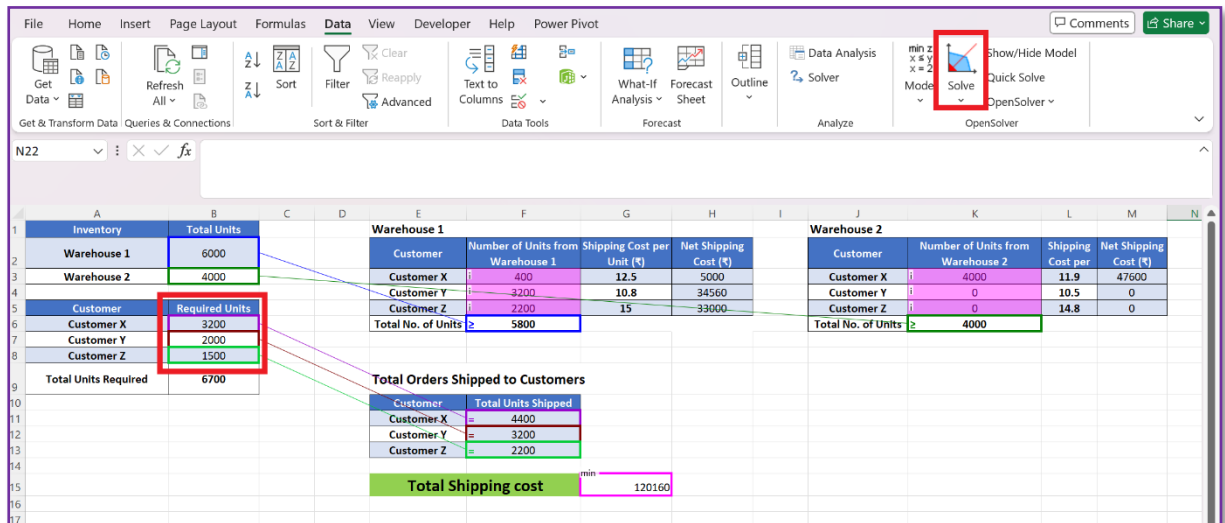
Inventory		Warehouse 1		Warehouse 2	
Customer	Required Units	Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 1	Shipping Cost per Unit (₹)	Net Shipping Cost (₹)
Warehouse 1	6000	Customer X	400	12.5	5000
Warehouse 2	4000	Customer Y	3200	10.8	34560
Customer X	4400	Customer Z	2200	15	33000
Customer Y	3200	Total No. of Units	5800		
Customer Z	2200				
Total Units Required	9800				

**Total Orders Shipped to Customers**

Customer	Total Units Shipped
Customer X	4400
Customer Y	3200
Customer Z	2200

**Total Shipping cost** min 120160

4. Modify the Customer Required Units and click on **Solve** again to run the updated calculation.



Inventory		Total Units
Warehouse 1		6000
Warehouse 2		4000

Customer	Required Units
Customer X	3200
Customer Y	2000
Customer Z	1500
<b>Total Units Required</b>	<b>6700</b>

Warehouse 1			
Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 1	Shipping Cost per Unit (₹)	Net Shipping Cost (₹)
Customer X	400	12.5	5000
Customer Y	3200	10.8	34560
Customer Z	2200	15	33000
<b>Total No. of Units</b>	<b>5800</b>		

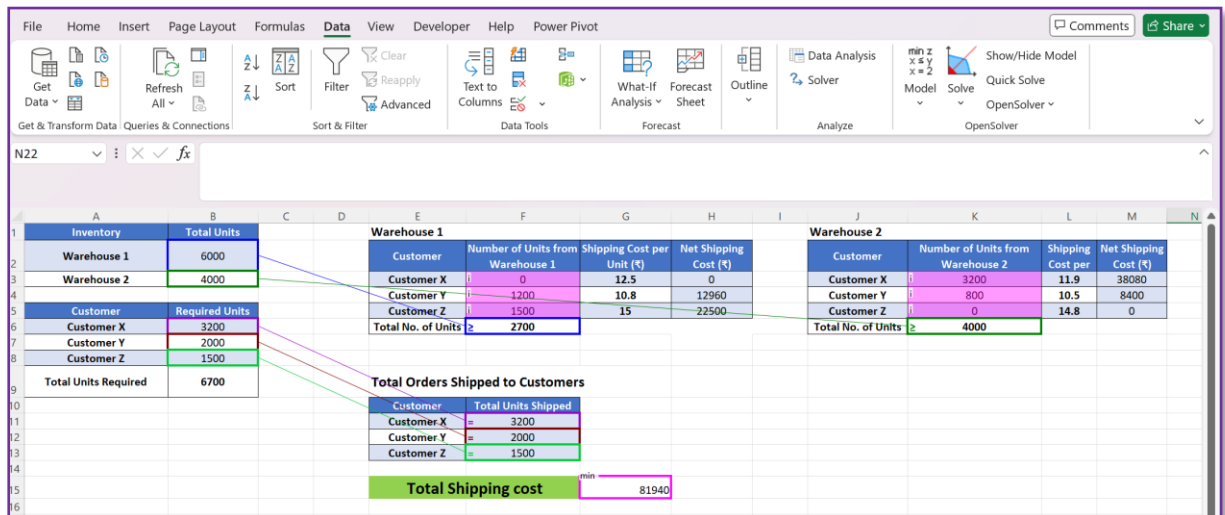
Warehouse 2			
Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 2	Shipping Cost per Unit (₹)	Net Shipping Cost (₹)
Customer X	4000	11.9	47600
Customer Y	0	10.5	0
Customer Z	0	14.8	0
<b>Total No. of Units</b>	<b>4000</b>		

Total Orders Shipped to Customers	
Customer	Total Units Shipped
Customer X	4400
Customer Y	3200
Customer Z	2200

Total Shipping cost	
min	120160



Inventory		Total Units
Warehouse 1		6000
Warehouse 2		4000

Customer	Required Units
Customer X	3200
Customer Y	2000
Customer Z	1500
<b>Total Units Required</b>	<b>6700</b>

Warehouse 1			
Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 1	Shipping Cost per Unit (₹)	Net Shipping Cost (₹)
Customer X	0	12.5	0
Customer Y	1200	10.8	12960
Customer Z	1500	15	22500
<b>Total No. of Units</b>	<b>2700</b>		

Warehouse 2			
Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 2	Shipping Cost per Unit (₹)	Net Shipping Cost (₹)
Customer X	3200	11.9	38080
Customer Y	800	10.5	8400
Customer Z	0	14.8	0
<b>Total No. of Units</b>	<b>4000</b>		

Total Orders Shipped to Customers	
Customer	Total Units Shipped
Customer X	3200
Customer Y	2000
Customer Z	1500

Total Shipping cost	
min	81940

5. Use the **Training Sheet** to practice and run trial calculations.

**Note:** Ensure all calculations are set up correctly before running **OpenSolver**.

Formulas for reference:

- Net Shipping Cost (₹) = Number of Units from Warehouse \* Shipping Cost per Unit (₹)
- Total Units Shipped = Warehouse 1 (Total No. of Units) + Warehouse 2 (Total No. of Units)
- Total Shipping cost = Warehouse 1 [Net Shipping Cost (₹)] + Warehouse 2 [Net Shipping Cost (₹)]

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G15

Inventory	Total Units			Warehouse 1						Warehouse 2				
Warehouse 1	6000			Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 1	Shipping Cost per Unit (₹)	Net Shipping Cost (₹)			Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 2	Shipping Cost per Unit (₹)	Net Shipping Cost (₹)	
Warehouse 2	4000			Customer X		12.5				Customer X		11.9		
				Customer Y		10.8				Customer Y		10.5		
Customer	Required Units			Customer Z		15				Customer Z		14.8		
Customer X	4400			Total No. of Units						Total No. of Units				
Customer Y	3200													
Customer Z	2200													
Total Units Required	9800													

Total Orders Shipped to Customers

Customer	Total Units Shipped
Customer X	
Customer Y	
Customer Z	

Total Shipping cost

Objective Training Solution